Healing with Magnetized Water

by Dirk Gillabel

Contents:

Water and EM-Charge

What is the difference between living and dead bodies? It is electromagnetism. All cells have an electromagnetic potential (EM). A healthy cell is one that has its highest EM potential. When its EM potential goes down, it becomes weak and diseased. Then pathogenic microbes come by which feed of the diseased cells. EM fields interact with living cells, and beings, and can modulate their functions for healing or for creating disease.

Water is a large component of cells and living beings, about 75%. Water is readily affected by EM fields as water itself can be magnetized, and its properties changed.

Water is necessary for life to exists. Enzymes, which are basic for numerous chemical reactions in the body, don't work in the absence of water.

Water possesses particular properties that cannot be found in other materials and that are required for life-giving processes. These properties are brought about by the hydrogen-bonded environment particular evident in liquid water.

In nature, water flows freely on the surface of the planet, or underground through natural courses. By friction with the natural rocks it acquire charges, and dissolves minerals. We, humans, collect water by pumps and force it through straight copper pipes, loading it up with various chemicals to kill pathogenic microbes in it (because they thrive when water stands still). The high pressure of the pumps also destroys the structure of the water.

Natural water also collects subtle energies from the earth and nature, beneficial to living organisms. Tap water is dead water.

Magnetism Alters the Properties of Water

There is plenty of scientific research and documents that show that water exposed to magnetic fields, or magnetized water, undergoes certain physical changes; and that this magnetized water has a beneficial effect on soil quality, the growth, production, quality and quantity of crops, and that its has several beneficial effects on livestock, or laboratory animals.

When there is variations in the results, this is the result of the way the experiments are conducted also plays a role. Some researchers use exposed the water to permanent magnets, others to electromagnets; some let the water sits in the magnetic field for a certain amount of time, others let the water flow through a magnetic field. Duration of the exposure also plays a role.

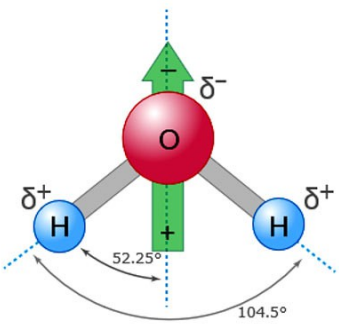
Although the physical changes water undergoes when subjected to a magnetic field has clearly been shown in various scientific experiments, scientists still do not understand why this is. In other words, they have not come up yet with a theory how these changes take place.

Water is a Dipole

Some people say that water can be magnetized because it is a dipole. This is a misunderstanding of the physics of water. Water has a strong electric dipole but a very weak magnetic dipole.

Electric Dipole

An electric dipole refers to the separation of charges within a molecule between two covalently bonded atoms (a bond where the electron pair is shared between the two atoms) or atoms that share an ionic bond. A water molecule (H_2O) is an electric dipole. The oxygen side of the molecule carries a net negative charge, while the side with the two hydrogen atoms has a net positive electrical charge.



the green arrow shows the polarization of the charge

Although the water molecule as a whole has no charge, the parts of it, the hydrogen wings and the oxygen body, exhibit individual opposite charges. As an electric dipole, water is attracted to electrically charged objects.

Magnetic Dipole

Water is a diamagnetic material. This means that it is composed of atoms that have no net magnetic dipole moment. A magnetic dipole can only occur when there is a closed circulation of an electric current system.

When a diamagnetic material is placed in a magnetic field, a magnetic dipole moment is directed opposite to the applied field and therefore produces a magnetic field that opposes the applied field.

Diamagnetism is a quantum mechanical effect that occurs in all materials; when it is the only contribution to the magnetism, the material is called diamagnetic (no additional paramagnetic or ferromagnetic effects). Diamagnetism is a universal property of the atom since it arises from the motion of electrons in their orbits around the nucleus. The resulting opposing magnetic field is usually very weak. A frog (consisting of 75% water) can be levitated above a superconductor but the magnetic field needs to be a million times more powerful than the Earth's natural magnetic field. The water molecules of the frog are repelled from the applied magnetic field, and they produce a magnetic field in the opposite direction.

So, holding a magnet next to water will produce a diamagnetic field in the water, but of a very weak strength.

The following changes in water has been observed by scientific experiments. It is only a short summary to give you an idea that these changes are indeed real.

Surface Tension

Surface tension in magnetized water is reduced by 10-12%. Therefore it’s penetration into cell wall would be facilitated which can accelerate ordinary diffusion of water that is vital for growth of different organs in living beings.

Another study found the surface tension of water to rise by 2% at the magnetic field of 10 T. They concluded that "As for artificial effects and possible contributions to the surface tension increase, it seems most likely that the stabilization of hydrogen bonds increases the bulk Helmholtz's free energy, at least at the surface, which thereby increases the surface tension."

If it makes it any clearer: the Helmholtz free energy (or Helmholtz energy) is a thermodynamic potential that measures the useful work obtainable from a closed thermodynamic system at a constant temperature and volume.

Refractive Index

The magnetic field increases the strength of hydrogen bond, which leads to increasing in the refractive index.

PH

Normal water has a pH level of about 7, whereas magnetized water can reach pH of 9.2 following the exposure to a 7000 gauss strength magnet for a long period of time.

When distilled water was used, no PH change was noticed.

Solubility

The solubility of air in seawater is reduced by 15% under reduced magnetic field (20 μT) compared to normal field conditions (50 μT). The magnetic field effect on CO2 solubility is twice as large.

Mineral Content

Exposing of water to strong magnetic fields affected the mineral content of water.

Water solution passed through a magnetic field acquires finer and more homogeneous structures, which increases the fluidity and dissolving capability for various constituents like minerals and vitamins.

In other words, magnetized water carries more of those substances into living beings and to their cells.

Evaporation

The evaporation amount of magnetic water improves significantly, up to 39%.

It is thought that magnetic fields causes changes in the hydration shells of the water ions .

Boiling Point

One research found that magnetizes water had a boiling point of 2°C lower.

Effect on Plants

There is great interest in the effect of magnetized water on plants because of the growing of crops, our food source. The following is also just an overview of the research. Details can always be found by consulting the papers (see links below).

Magnetic field pretreatment of seeds already has a positive effect on the germination of growth of the plants. Irrigation of magnetically treated water enhances the effect.

There is an increase in the growth of plants and their photosynthetic pigments (these capture the light energy necessary for photosynthesis).

Increase in

- total carbohydrates and total protein content of the plants.
- in elements concentration, that is, they contained more nutritional elements, for example, calcium, iron, potassium and zinc, also in their seeds.
- the acceleration of seeds metabolism.
- the yield of crops.
- in the number of fruits and leaves of the plants, and an increase of the weight of the fruits.
- the number of pods per plant (bean plants) and reduction of plant losses per unit area.
- Positive impacts on root, stem and leave growth.
- Stimulation of the shoot development and increase of the germination energy and fresh weight.

Effects on Animals

Experiments on animals have shown that magnetized water has therapeutic effects on their bodies, especially on the digestive, nervous, and urinary systems.

There is an increase in milk production, mutton, and wool in sheep.

Increasing in milk yields in dairy cows.

More weight gain in geese.

More egg production and hatchability in turkey.

Regulating of blood glucose homeostasis in mice.

Farm animals lived longer.

Bone density of rats, and bone repair increased after 25 to 45 days of drinking magnetic water.

Other experiments on rats showed that there was less diabetic kidney damage with magnetized water consumption. In addition, blood sugar was reduced and antioxidant defenses were increased. Cholesterol and triglyceride levels were almost normalized.

Effects on Humans

It is logical that the many health benefits of magnetized water on animals would also apply to humans. The few experiments on humans has indeed established the health benefits, although the conclusions have been carefully worded as to not upset the medical establishment which can't profit from such a cheap

treatment.

The following quote is from a scientific paper, whose authors based themselves on 71 scientific publications. I limited the quote (from the abstract) to the effects of magnetized water on humans). You can find more details in the paper itself.

> Magnetized water has been found effective in alleviating colds, coughs, bronchitis, all types of fever and more, arthritis pain, reducing blood pressure, recovering quickly from a stroke, and it helpful in the regularization of women's menses. Also, treatment with magnetic water was very effective in breaking up kidney and gall bladder stones into small particles. The water also prevented further formation of stones in the kidneys and gallbladder. Magnetic water may prevent aging and fatigue by increasing the cell membrane permeability. Effectiveness of magnetized water in the prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis has been shown in some animal and human studies. It has been reported that magnetic water help unclog the arteries and veins of deposits of cholesterol and salts and normalize the circulatory system. Also, magnetized water can be helpful in weight control, as an adjutant to a correct diet because this water improves metabolic activity, it may be helpful in burning up excessive fatty tissue. (Biological Effects of Magnetic Water on Human and Animals, by Shaban Ali Ebrahim and Azab Elsayed Azab, at the Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Alejelat, Zawia University, Alejelat, Libya)

Two more quotes of the same paper on page 3:

> There was a report of people resolving bladder problems, recovering quickly from a stroke, alleviating arthritis pain and reducing blood pressure by drinking magnetized water.
>
> It has been reported that magnetic water help unclog the arteries and veins of deposits of cholesterol and salts and normalize the circulatory system. Magnetized water has been found effective in alleviating colds, coughs, bronchitis, all types of fever and more, and it helpful in the regularization of women's menses.

The following text can be found on many internet sites, all copied from each other. Nobody seems to know what the original source is. I an giving it here in case there it is based on real experiments and treatments. You decide for yourself:

> Magnetized water was first used in Russia by three specialists: Drs. G. Gerbenshchikow, I. Shetsov and K. Tovstoles, all three specialists in urology at the Kirov Military Medical Academy in Leningrad. They had their patients drink bi-polar magnetized water. This simple treatment was very effective in breaking up kidney and gall bladder stones into small enough particles to be passed through urine without any pain or danger to the patient. The water also prevented further formation of stones in the kidneys and gallbladder. Soviet physicians have been giving internally magnetized water to patients

for over 30 years for digestive, urinary and nervous problems, ailments like mastitis, pains and swellings, painful urination and many other disorders. Because magnetized water is wetter and therefore more penetrating, it furthers better assimilation of the various nutrients and vitamins in the cells. The Soviet biologist Kumarov had experimentally doubled the life span of flies by feeding them magnetized sugar.

Tips for Magnetizing Water

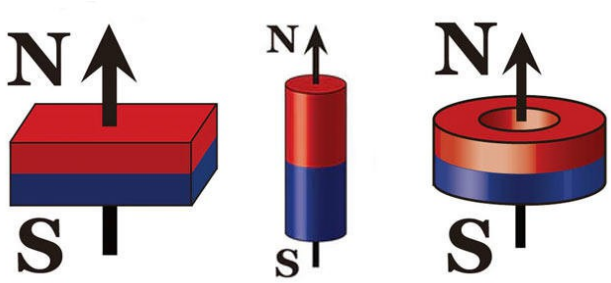
In the scientific experiments listed above, and of which you can find the reference links below, they use different ways of magnetizing water: electromagnets, permanent magnets, letting the water flow along the magnets or letting the water sit for a certain time in the magnetic field. The strength of the magnetic field also varied.

For ordinary, everyday use, you can use static magnets. They come in all sorts of forms and shapes: disks, cylinders, blocks, rings. They can be bare, epoxy coated, plastic coated.

A lot of people will ask if it is important what magnet pole faces the water. The very few scientific experiments have shown that there is no difference between the effect of north or south magnetic pole on living systems. There are a lot of unsubstantial claims being made in the field of alternative healing. It is generally assumed that the north pole of a magnet is strengthening to the human body and the south pole weakening. I also found the opposite to be claimed.

In all the above scientific experiments of the influence of magnetic fields on water, there was never a consideration of using north or south magnetic poles. It was never mentioned. In some experiments the water was flowing alongside the magnets, exposing the water to both magnetic poles.

In case it is important to you what pole is facing the water, you need to know that most magnets are axially magnetized (see picture below), but there are also magnets that are diametrically magnetized (the poles are on the sides of the magnet).



How to figure out what is the north and south pole of a magnet?

With a magnetic pole identifier. This has a small rotating magnet of which the north pole is red colored. They are usually cheap but made of fragile plastic.

An electronic pole detector. More expensive but more reliable. A red LED light for the north pole and a green light for the south pole.

Or use a compass. The colored or marked pointer, or arrow, in a compass is the magnetic north pole.

There are different kinds of magnets.

Ceramic or ferrite magnets are cheap but brittle. These are the ones you will find in hardware stores, art supply stores etc. They chip easily.

Alnico magnets (which have aluminum, nickel and cobalt added) are stronger and can be found in industrial and consumer applications such as in motors and loudspeakers, and in cow magnets.

Neodymium magnets are very strong magnets which are used in all kinds of applications where a strong magnetic field is required from a smaller size magnet. You can find them in computer hard disks, loudspeakers, headphones, motors, and also in magnetic jewelry and children's building sets and toys. Because neodymium magnets are very strong, they have to be handled with care, because they will attracts each other with such force as to pinch your flesh with painful results. Some U.S. retailers have chosen not to sell them because of child-safety concerns, and they have been banned in Canada for the same reason. The neodymium alloy is vulnerable to corrosion, and therefore they are all plated with a corrosion-resistant layer: a nickel plating or two-layered copper-nickel plating are the standard methods, although plating with other metals, or polymer and lacquer protective coatings, are also in use.

If they don't have magnets in your local store, you can always by them from the many internet websites.

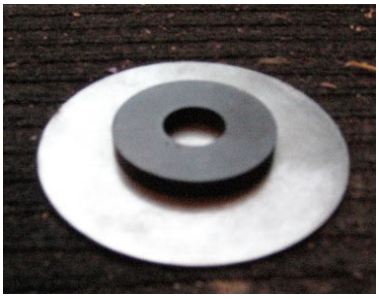
I have used metal lids from food cans as a base. These steel cans are magnetic, that is a magnet easily sticks to it. I wrap the sharp edge with tape, and I

attached 1/2" cylinder neodymium magnets underneath, north pole attached to the metal. A water can sits on top of the metal plate. The difference can be tastes after about five to ten minutes. The water I use is from a well, with minor sulfur and iron elements in it. If I drink the water directly from the tap, then it tastes hard and flat. After the water has been magnetized it tastes smooth and pleasant.

lid of food can with edges taped and Ne magnets underneath

water pitcher charging up

lid of food can with edges taped and Neodymium magnets underneath



ferrite ring magnet on steel plate

You can use as many magnets as you want, and let the water sit as long as you want. Just go by your feeling.

The base can be any magnetic steel. If you don't want it to rust, use galvanized or stainless steel. In general, galvanized steel will be magnetic and has a protective coating of zinc to prevent rust.

Some stainless steel is magnetic while some is not. Ferritic stainless steel will be magnetic as a result of its high concentration of iron and molecular structure that enables magnetism. The molecular structure of austenitic stainless steel is different as a result of a higher chromium and nickel concentration added. The result is that austenitic steel does not behave in a ferromagnetic way, despite high concentrations of ferromagnetic materials.

You can also find round ferritic magnetic steel disks on Ebay. Make sure it is coded 430. Most stainless steel is coded 304 which is austenitic and thus not magnetic.

Magnets can also be placed on any other base material, such as wood, but the magnets underneath will easily shift by their attraction and repulsion. Just keep the base thickness as thin as possible, because magnetic fields decrease rapidly in strength with distance.

Some people tape magnets along the side of their water jar.

One person on the web uses a cylinder within a cylinder. The space in between the cylinders is filled with magnetite, a naturally occurring magnetic iron compound. In the central cylinder he puts his water container.

Do **not** put magnets **in** water. They can rust or give of toxic chemicals.

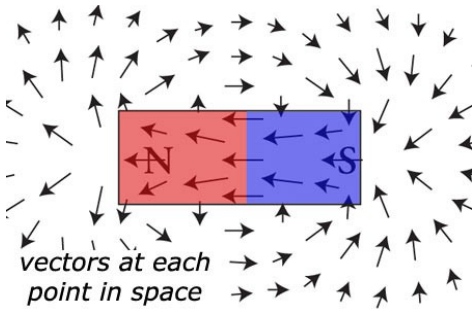
What is a Magnetic Field?

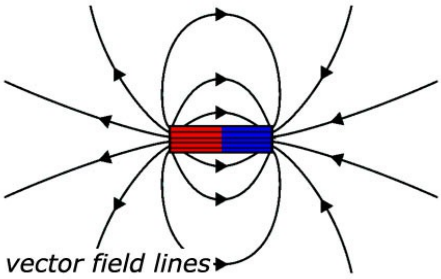
A magnetic field is a field of force surrounding a permanent magnet or a moving charged particle. A magnetic field, can also be described as, the invisible area around a magnetic object that can pull another magnetic object toward it or push another magnetic object away from it. These magnetic fields cannot be seen. They fill the space around the magnet where the magnetic forces work, and where they can attract or repel magnetic materials. Although we cannot see

magnetic fields, we can detect them using iron filings (The tiny pieces of iron line up in a magnetic field).

The magnetic field is often visualized in terms of magnetic field lines, or lines of force, that leave one end of the magnet, called the North Pole, arc through space, and re-enter the magnet at the other end, the South Pole. The magnetic field lines leave a north pole and go into the south pole of the magnet, and continue inside the magnet to the north pole.

This magnetic field is a vector field. A vector field means that each point in space has a magnitude and a direction. These field lines are just a visual aid and do not exist in reality. Magnetic fields don't start anywhere or stop anywhere, they always make closed loops. So the magnetic field is visualized as a bunch of closed loops. There is nothing going in or out a magnet. A magnet is surrounded by (mathematically) by a multitude of vector points that can be seen as sitting in closed loops.





There is no magnetic something coming out of the north pole or going into the south pole. The direction of a vector point in the magnetic field relates to the effect it has on an electric particle when it moves through this magnetic field.

There is also no objective north or south pole. These are terms based on the direction a compass takes in relation to the Earth's poles. They are geographical terms. A magnetic pole is an indication of the direction of the vectors in relation to the physical magnet. We call it a north pole where the vectors point away from the magnet, and south pole where the vectors point towards the magnets. It is the direction of the vector that distinguishes one side of the magnet from the other.

The magnetic field is a result of very small regions in the magnet called "magnetic domains." These magnetic domains are small magnetic dipoles which are the result of quantum properties of the atoms. This has to do with the free electrons

available, their position in the atom orbitals, and the electron spin. How this all works precisely is still not known to scientists. You can imagine the magnetic domains are like tiny arrows. In a normal piece of metal, like a nail, the arrows point in random directions. In a magnet, however, all the magnetic domains are pointed in the same direction.

We know how to make a magnet, how the magnetic field works, how it interacts with other magnetic fields and moving electric charges, but what the nature of the magnetic field actually is, is still a mystery.

Subtle Energies

Seeds exposed to a magnetic field for some time will sprout better and produce more vigorous plants. As seeds do not contain liquid water, why are they also affected by a magnetic field? Are there other factors at play, such as subtle energies?

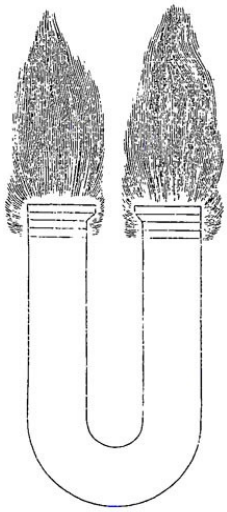
As we have seen that our present-day science does not explain the nature of a magnetic field, can we look for possible answers in the realm of subtle energies?

In this regard I want to mention a rather unusual scientist of the past who experimented with subtle energies. Baron Dr. Carl (Karl) Ludwig von Reichenbach (1788–1869) was a notable chemist, geologist, metallurgist, naturalist, industrialist and philosopher, and a member of the prestigious Prussian Academy of Sciences. In 1839 Von Reichenbach retired from industry and entered upon an investigation of the pathology of the human nervous system. He started to work with 'sensitives', people who were sensitive to certain emanations of energy, and some of them could also see these emanations as light. These emanation come from most substances, a kind of "life principle" which permeates and connects all living things. He gave this energy manifestation the name of Odic force, or Od. He experimented with many different materials, and published his findings in several books, two of which are in English: Physico-physiological researches on the dynamics of magnetism, electricity, heat, light, crystallization, and chemism, in their relation to Vital Force New York, 1851, and Letters on Od and Magnetism, 1926.

In the first book, he explains that in dark rooms, the sensitives could see light coming from magnets, both from open magnets and closed magnets such a a horseshoe magnet closed by an metal bar. Although I am limiting myself here with quotes in relation to magnets, the odic force, or the light emanating from magnets is not due to magnetism, as the same odic light also appears with crystals and other objects. With crystals and magnets it is especially strong, and this might have to do with crystalline lattices in both materials.

An open horseshoe magnet gives off two large flames of light from each poles. The light is the same at each pole. It starts with a white color below, becoming yellow above, passing then into red, and terminating at the top with green and blue. This light did not remain still, but flickered, waved and darted continually.

The entire length of the magnet is luminous with much shorter light emanations.



The flames from the poles showed no tendency to join each other.

A bar magnet also emits similar flames at the ends, plus straight light lines at the side:

> "At the pole directed towards the north, therefore at the negative end of the magnet, fig. 4. she saw a large flame; at the opposite, positive the end, a smaller, about half as large, waving, dancing, and shooting out rays, as in the horseshoe, red below, green in the middle, and blue above. From each of the four edges of either polar extremity issued a strong light, each independently flowing out at an angle of 45° to the plane of the base, and having a somewhat rotatory motion, not exhibited by the chief, central, nickering flame; thus there was a twofold distribution at each pole." (page 20)

Changing the orientation of the bar magnet in relation to the Earth's magnetic field did not cause a change in the light emanations, nor when he held it horizontally or vertically.

Based on the observations of different sensitives, Reichenbach concluded that the

length of the light-flames depended on the abilities of the sensitives to perceive the phenomenon. In other words, the light emanated from a magnet extends much further than what a person can perceive. The sensitives probably perceive only the most bright part of the light.

Reichenbach discovered that it is indeed light that emanates from the magnets, although of a very weak strength. He was able to capture it by laying a magnet on a photographic plate for 64 hours. A sensitive person could see the light bend by a lens, what also point to the light nature of the emanations.

At the same time, the magnetic light behaved like a flame. When an object was held close, the light would bend around the object just like a flame would do.

> "It follows from this, that the magnetic flame is evidently either itself something wholly material, or has such for a substratum; further, that the magnetic light is something different from it, and the magnetic flame is a compound, in which some kind of materiality is united with the immaterial essence of the light." (page 29)

Reichenbach distinguished between the magnetic light and the flame phenomenon. He questions if the:

> "flame is really a substantial emission, or only indicates an alteration of condition which the magnet produces in the surrounding air, or according to the newer theories, in the ether, which then in further progress becomes associated with an evolution of light...
>
> For the present, only this much is established;—that the magnetic flame, tinning aside before mechanical obstacles, is not identical with the independent, simultaneously issuing magnetic light, which possesses a higher radiant nature." (page 32)

In *Letters on Od and Magnetism* he mentions that the first sensitive he used to see if magnets emanated an odic light, saw a blue odic light coming from the north pole of a magnet, and and orange light from the south pole. After having done many experiments in the following years he summarizes his findings:

> Make this single experiment for yourself; and then set the magnet up perpendicularly, the south pole upward and you will learn that the flame grows longer, and it will even rise to the ceiling of the room, and if the magnet be a very large one, will throw upon it a round light, two or three feet in diameter. But to make the experiment successful, absolute darkness is necessary, as well as preparation by remaining several hours in it, otherwise your sensitive will see nothing, and my assertions will be subjected to an undeserved suspicion. The odic light will be more beautiful if you use a horse-shoe magnet, and set it upright, with both poles turned upwards. I have a nine-leaved horse-shoes' magnet, with a power of raising a hundred pounds ; and all sensitive persons can see a fine light streaming out of each pole—that is, two lights side by side, which do not attract, nor influence, nor extinguish each other—as do the magnetic forces of opposing poles — but steadily stream up high, side by side, and form a light-column,

> as large as a man and composed of innumerable light sparkles in constant motion—the column being described as impressively beautiful by all who have seen it. It rises perpendicularly to the ceiling, and there casts a light upon a space about twelve feet in diameter. If the magnet is kept long in this position before the sensitive person, the whole ceiling becomes gradually visible. Such a magnet upon a table, throws a light upon it, so that everything on its surface can be seen for a yard in each direction from the magnet. A hand interposed between the flame and the table, casts a perceptible shadow. If you hold a piece of bord, a pane of window-glass, a plate of tin, or any similar body horizontally into the flame, the latter will bend under it and rise up at the sides, just as the flame of a fire would under the same circumstances. If a draft of air blown upon the magnet, or if it be moved, the flame bends to one side as the flame of a candle would. The light can be collected in a focus by a burning glass, like the rays of ordinary light. The phenomenon is thus shown to be a material one, and has many qualities in common with ordinary flame. If two of these odic flames be made to cross each other, there is no perceptible attraction or repulsion, but they mutually pierce each other and pursue their respective courses undisturbed. If one be stronger than the other—if its sparkles of light have a stronger headway—it divides the weaker flame which splits, passes over the sides of the stronger one, and meets on the other side, just as it does if a stick be held in it. And as sensitive persons saw the crystals penetrated by a fine glow, so also they see the steel magnet translucent with a white light : and electro-magnets have the same appearance. (page 33 -35)

Reichenbach said that the energy from the north pole of a magnet felt cool upon his hand, while the other, the south-pole, had a lukewarm, disagreeable feeling. This energy can be transferred to water:

> "You may again place glasses of water before the two ends of the magnet, for six or eight minutes, and when the sensitive tastes them afterwards, he will assert that the glass from the north-pole is cool and refreshing, and that the other glass is warm and nauseating." (page 32-33)

Subtle energies that can't be measured with instruments are not investigated by our present-day scientists. Maybe in the future they will be able to assert that magnetism can transfer certain subtle energies to water, which then in turn can beneficially influence living organisms.

If you want to know more about von Reichenbach's experiments, there is a good summary of his work in the book Lost Science, written by Gerry Vassilatos, in the chapter called The Luminous World of Baron Karl von Reichenbach.

Sources

These are only a few reference sources to scientific research papers. In most of these papers you will find a further list of scientific papers the researchers

consulted.

Physical Properties:

Magnetic field increases the surface tension of water

Magnetic effect on CO2 solubility in seawater: A possible link between geomagnetic field variations and climate

Does Magnetic Field Change Water pH?

Effect of magnetic field on the physical properties of water

Influence of magnetic field on physical–chemical properties of the liquid water: Insights from experimental and theoretical models

Effect of Magnetic Field on Physical Properties of Flowing Salty Water

Plants:

Effects of treated water with neodymium magnets (dFeB) on growth characteristics of pepper (Capsicum annuum)

Impact of magnetized water on elements contents in plants seeds (study of elements concentration in seeds of onion, sunflower and tomato plants)

The Effect of Magnetized Water on Some Characteristics of Growth and Chemical Constituent in Rice

Applications of Magnetic Water Technology in Farming and Agriculture Development: A Review of Recent Advances

Animals:

Four months of magnetized water supplementation improves glycemic control, antioxidant status, and cellualr DNA damage in db/db mice

Effect of magnetic water on the performance of lactating goats

Hemoglobin different derivatives concentration enhancement after usage of Magnetic Treated Water (MTW) as drinking water (rabbits)

Effect of the magnetized water supplementation on blood glucose, lymphocyte DNA damage, antioxidant status, and lipid profiles in STZ-induced rats

Water Treatment by Magnetic Field Increases Bone Mineral Density of Rats

Evaluation the Effect Of Magnetized Water On The Bone Density And Osteoporosis In The Experimental Rats By DXA-Scan

Protective Effect of Ginkgo biloba and Magnetized Water on Nephropathy in Induced Type 2 Diabetes in Rat

Humans:

Biological Effects of Magnetic Water on Human and Animals